



DEPARTMENT OF EARTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
K.U. LEUVEN - BELGIUM



Research Foundation
Flanders
Opening new horizons

Influence of the African Great Lakes on the regional climate

W. Thiery¹, E. L. Davin², H.-J. Panitz³, M. Demuzere¹, S. Lhermitte¹ and N. van Lipzig¹



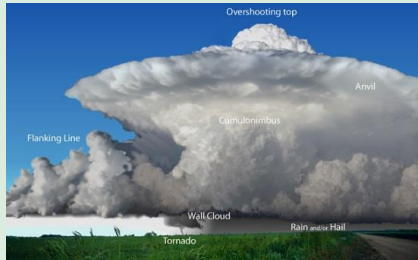
¹ EES, University of Leuven, Belgium

² IACETH, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Switzerland

³ IMK-TRO, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

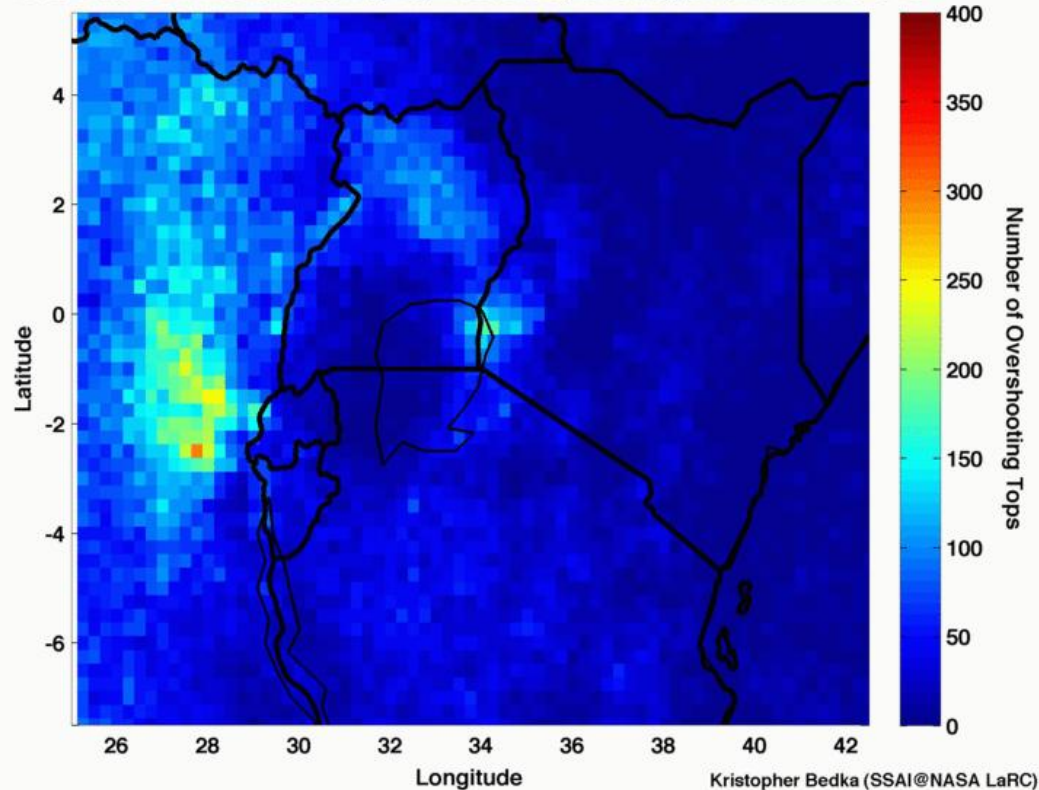


Motivation and objectives



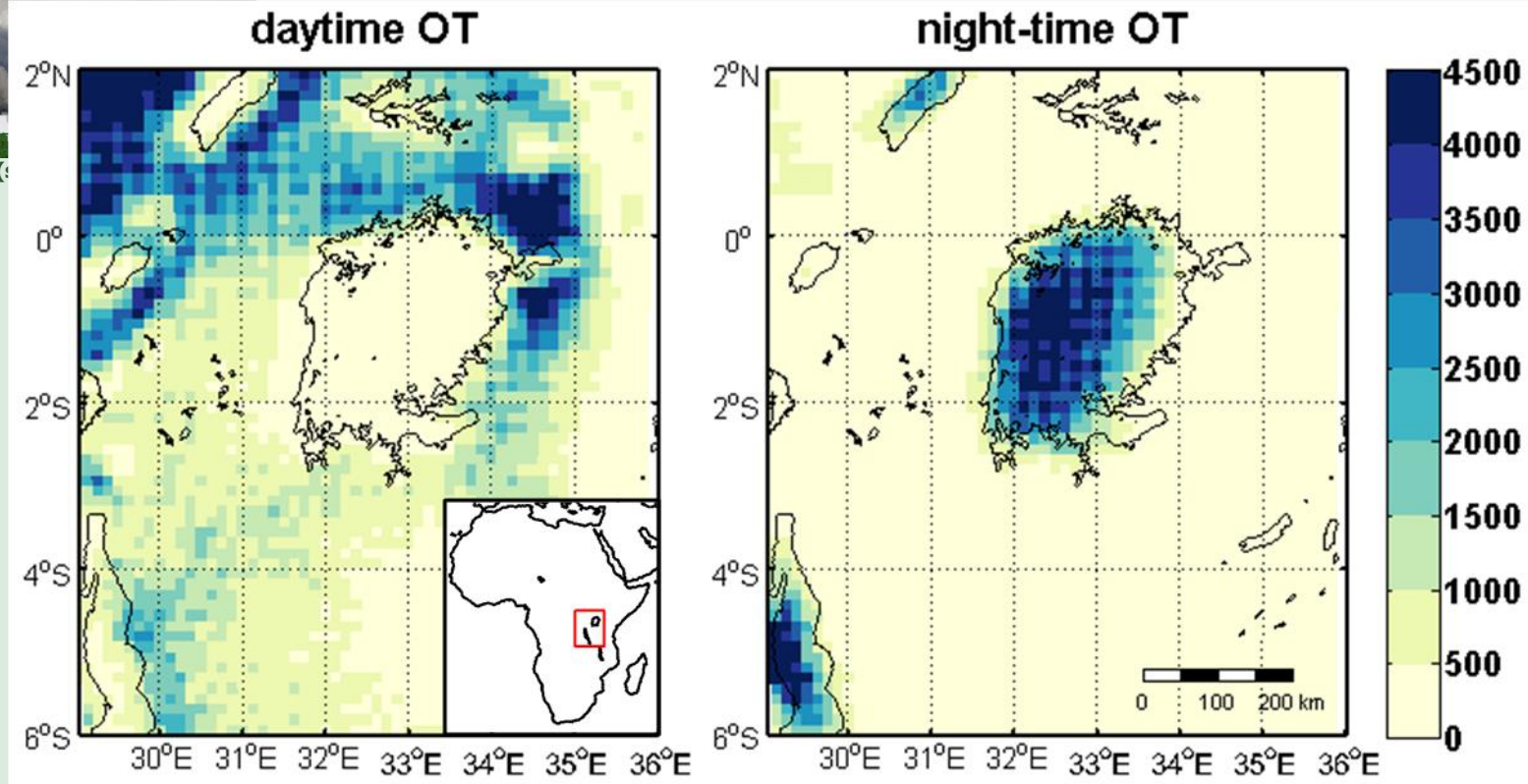
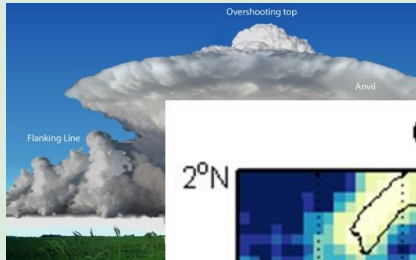
(severe-wx.pbworks.com)

2005-2009 SEVIRI Overshooting Top Detections, 0.25 deg Grid: 1900-1945 UTC





Motivation and objectives



clear lake imprint on thunderstorm occurrence



Motivation and objectives

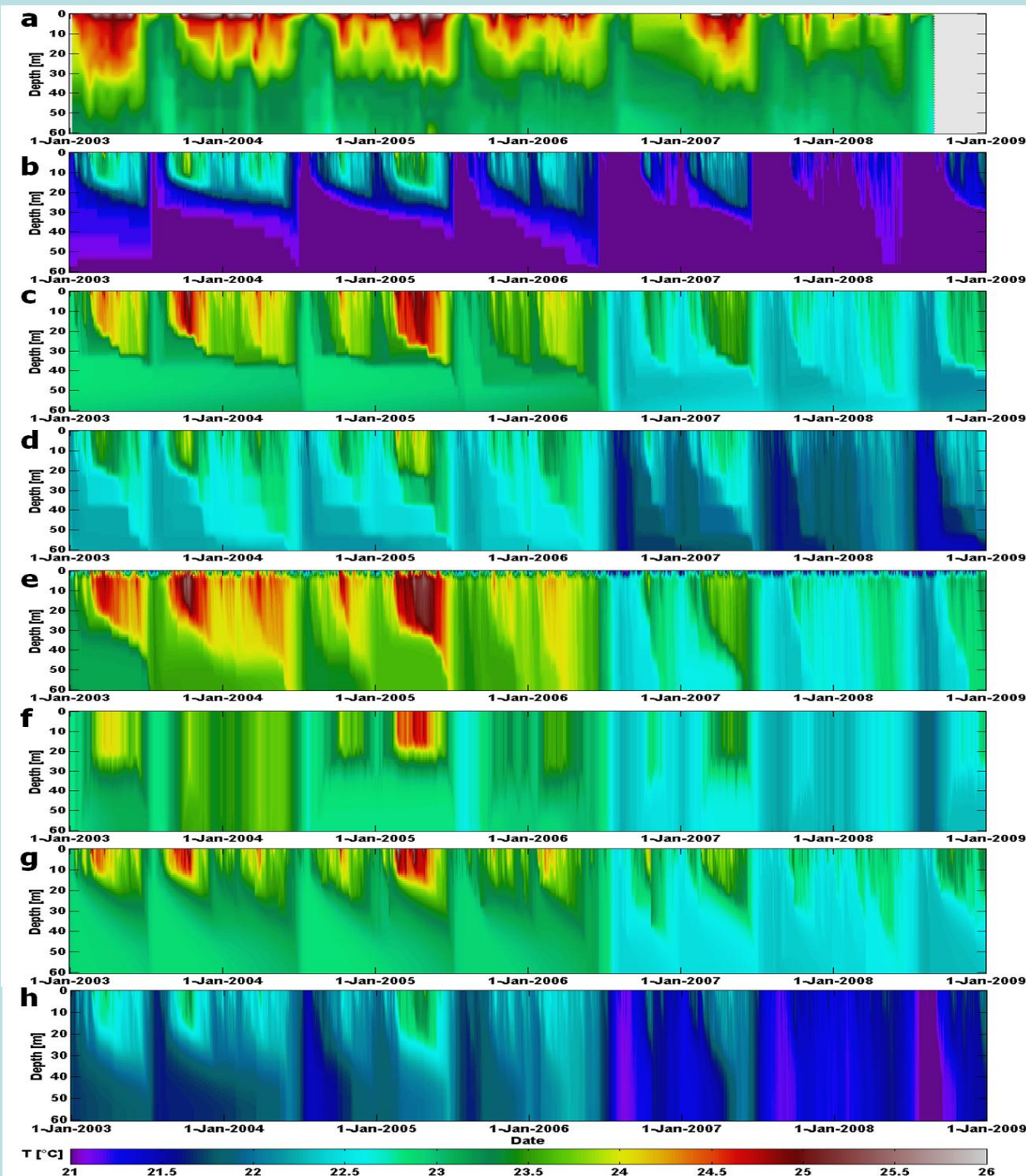


(www.cnn.com)

(Lake Kivu)

model skill?

impact?



observations

Hostetler

LAKEoneD

SimStrat

LAKE

Although T_{bot} is extremely sensitive to extpar and forcing, T_{surf} predictions are robust (Thiery et al., GMD 2014)

FLake

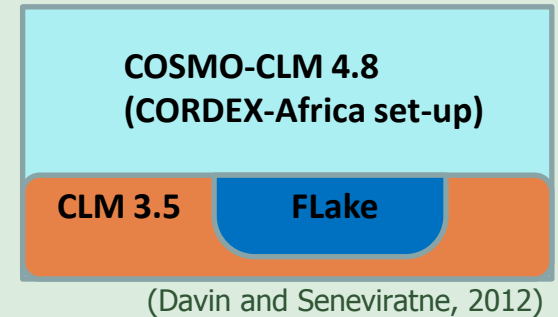
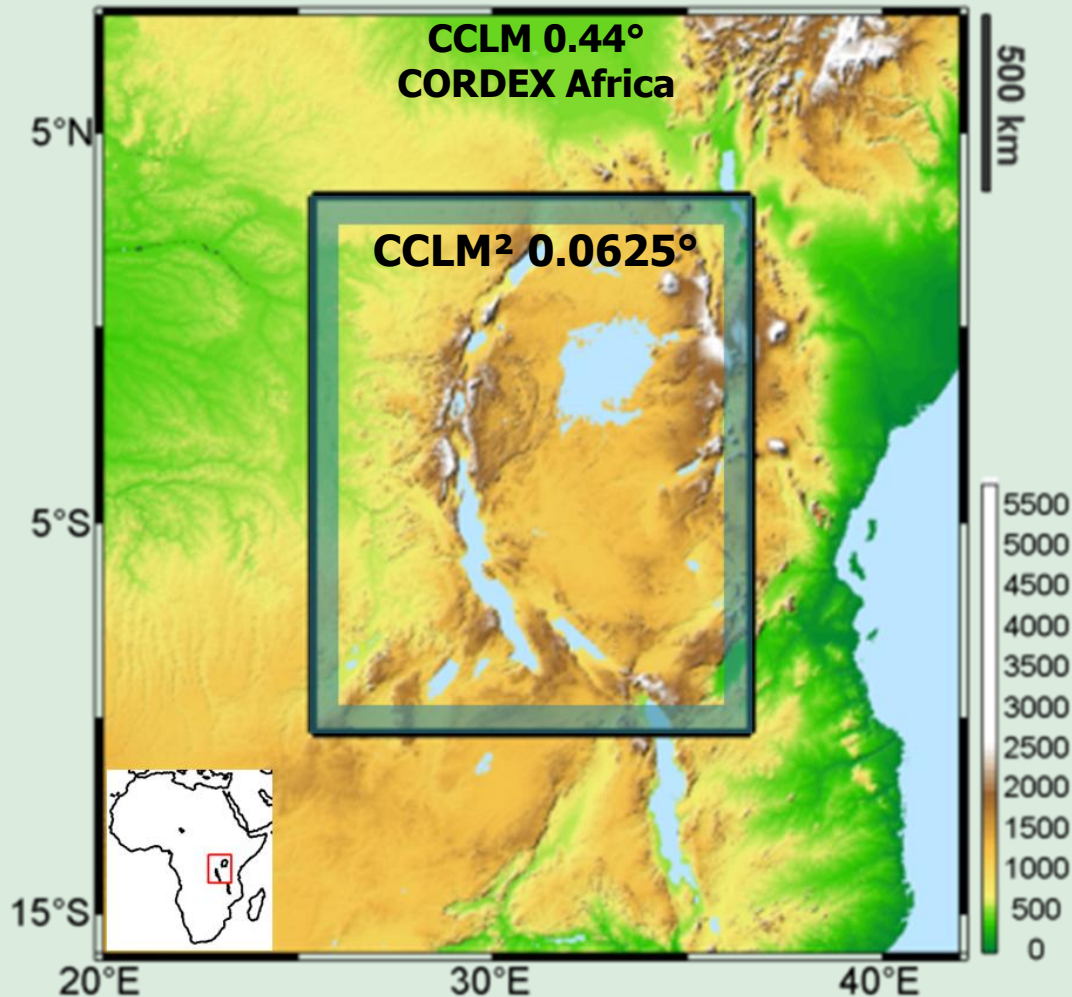
MINLAKE2012

CLM4-LISSS

(Thiery et al., TA 2014)



CCLM² model setup



"NOL" (1999-2008)

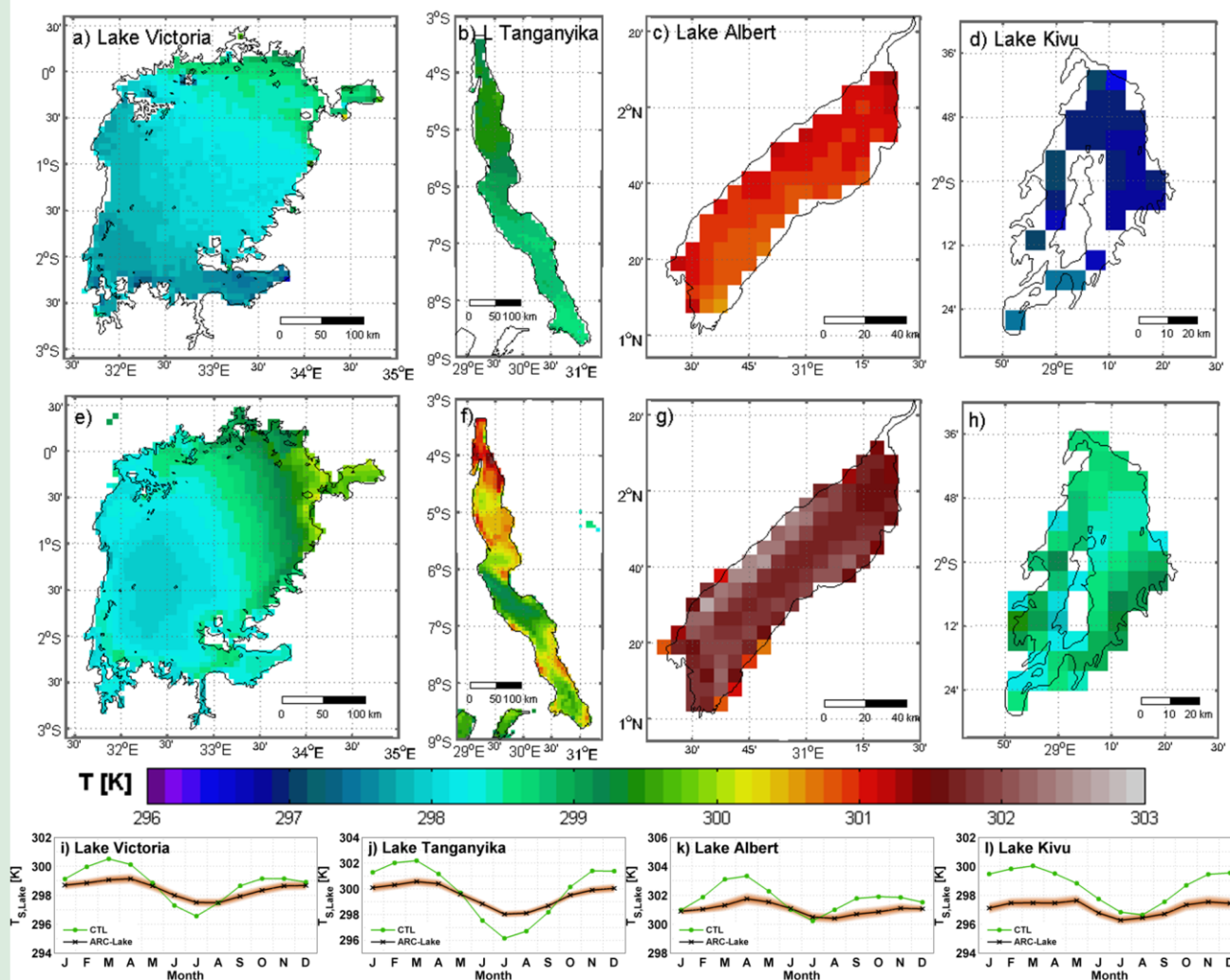
How well does our model perform?



Evaluation: lake temperature

OBS

CTL

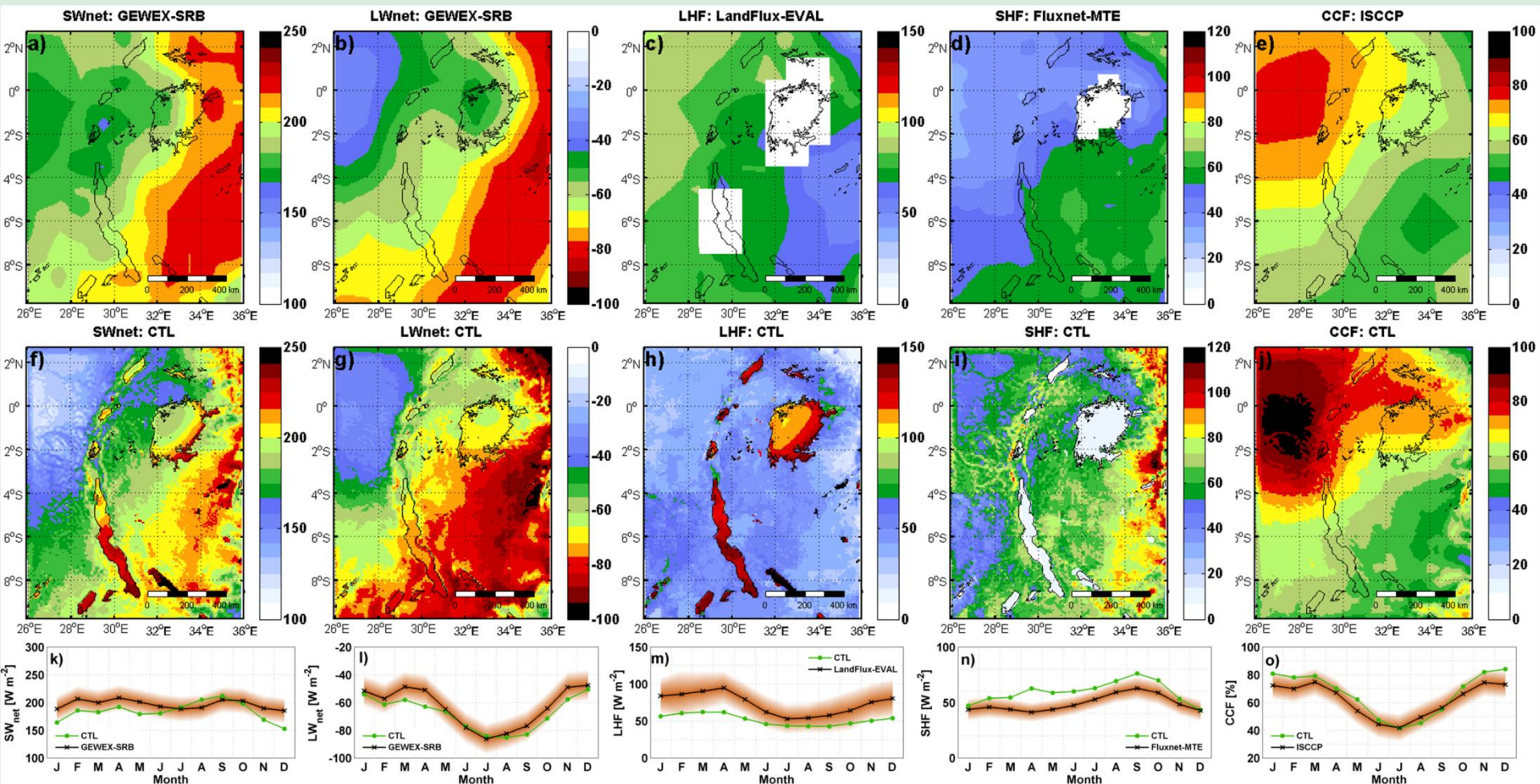


COSMO-CLM 4.8

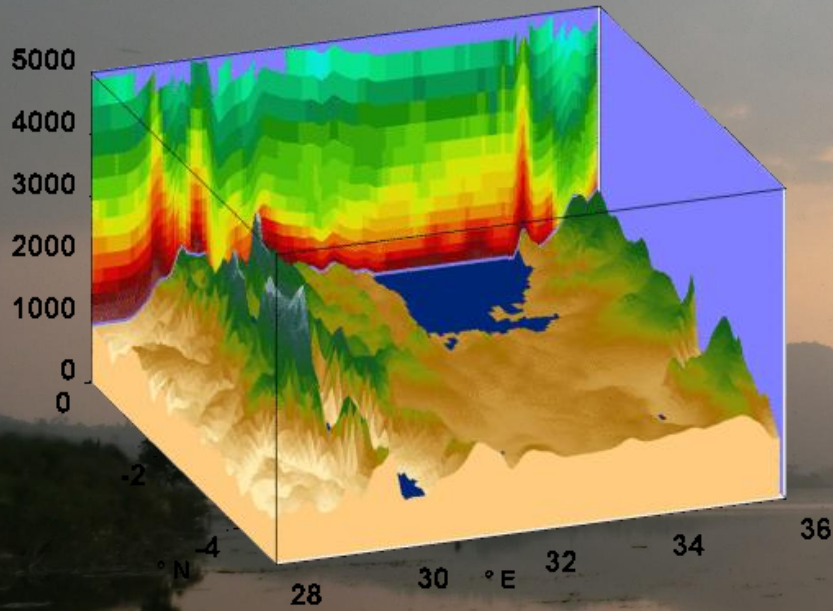
CLM 3.5

FLake

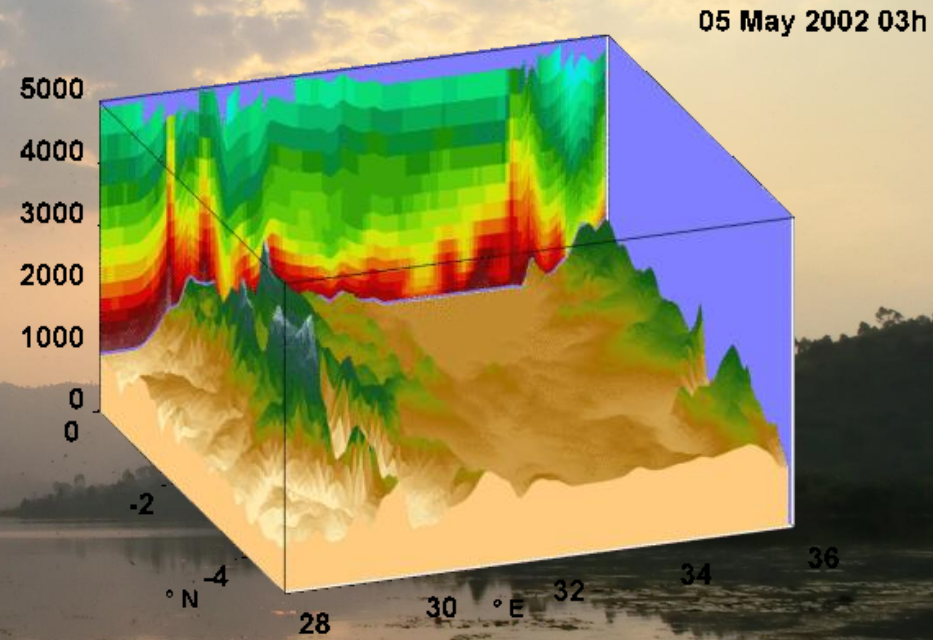
Evaluation: SEB and clouds



Impact on the regional climate?



“CTL”

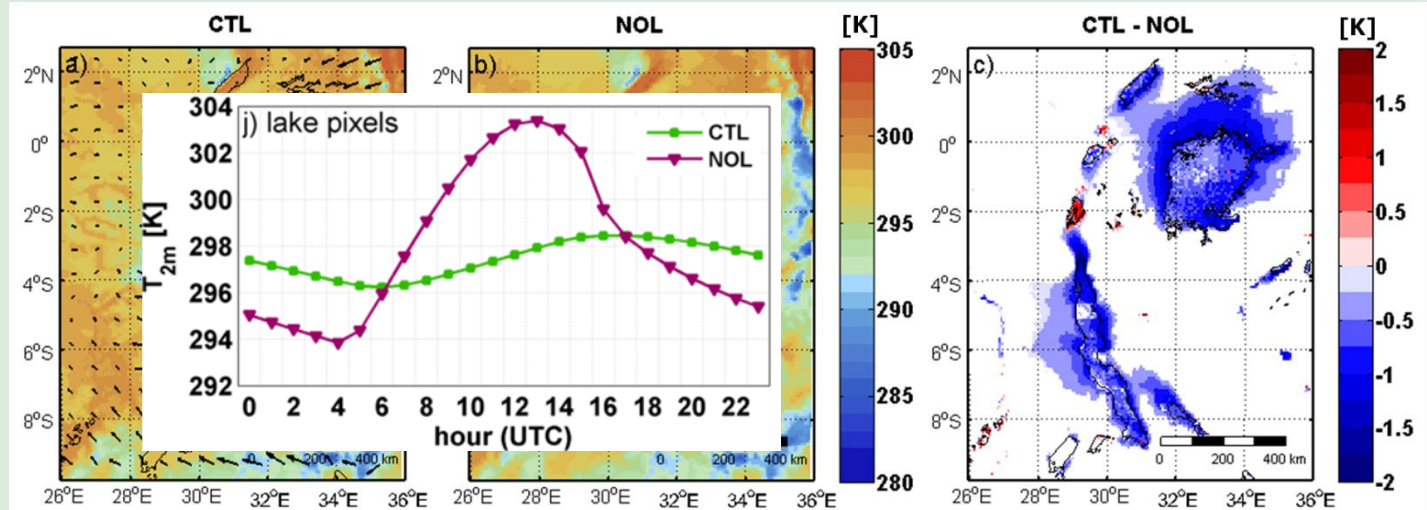


“NOL”

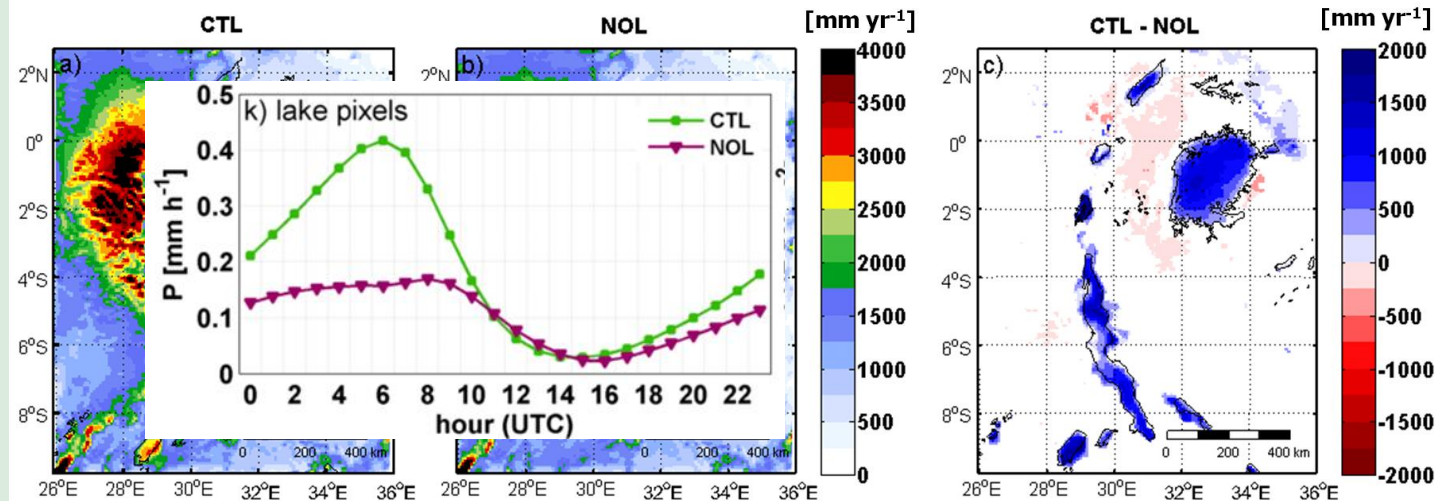


AGL impact on the mean climate

T_{2m}

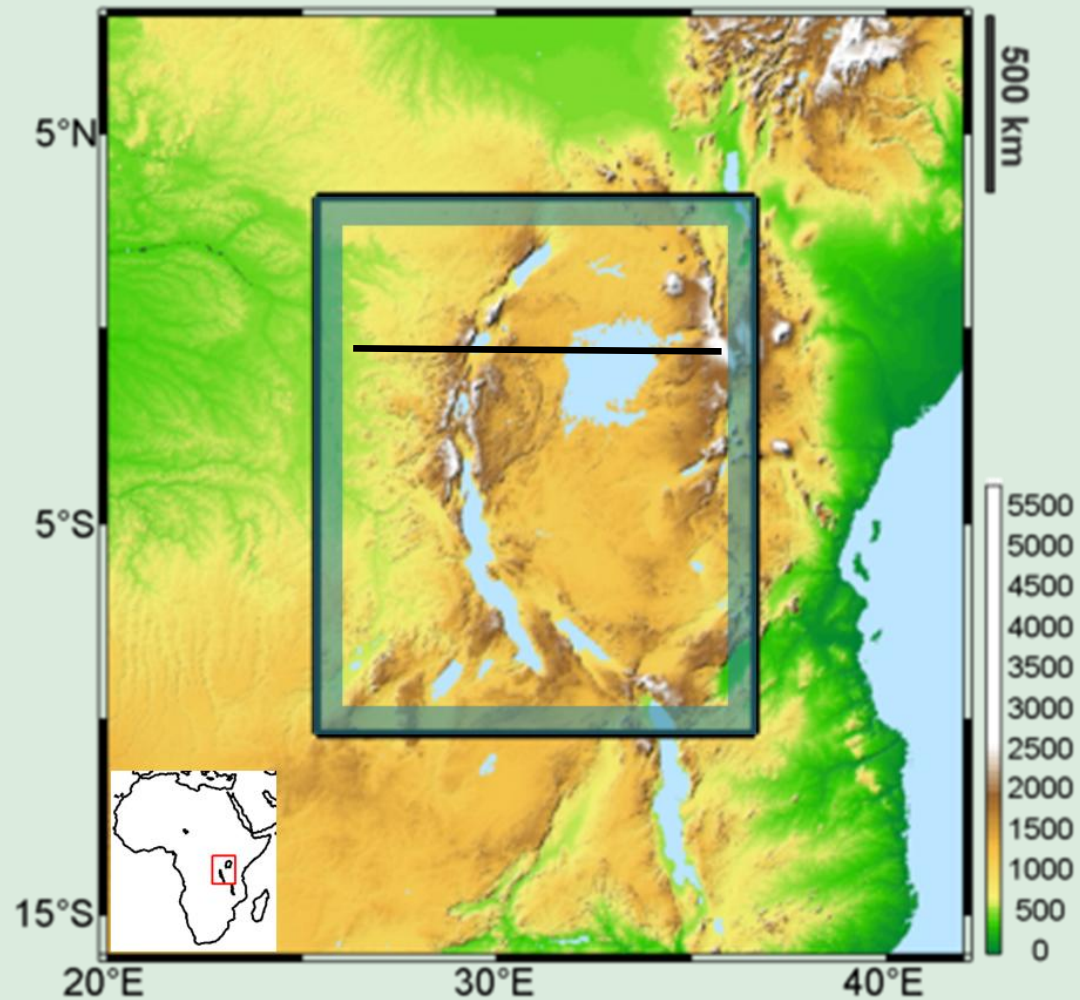


Precipitation





Cross section

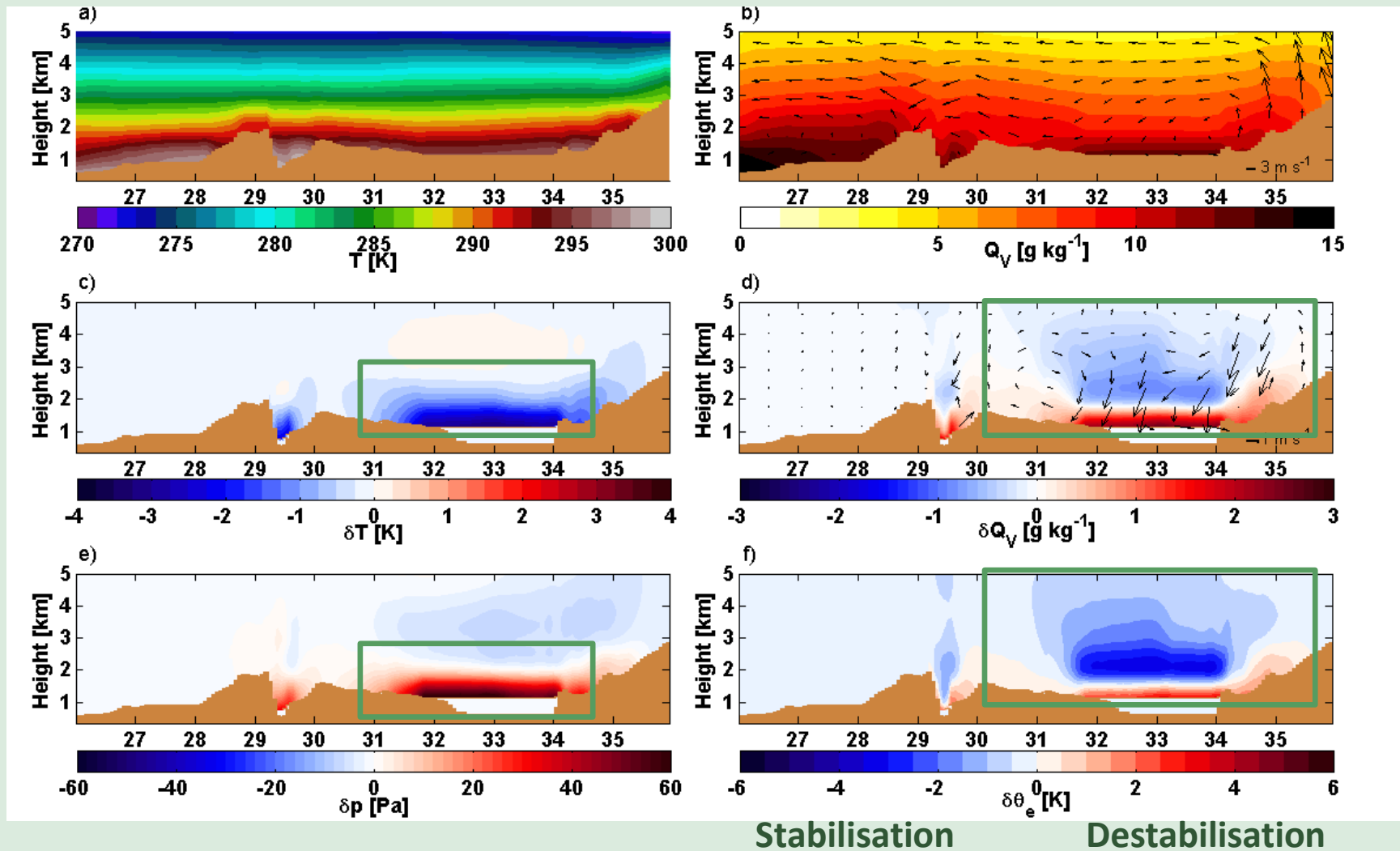




Dynamical response: daytime

CTL

CTL - NOL

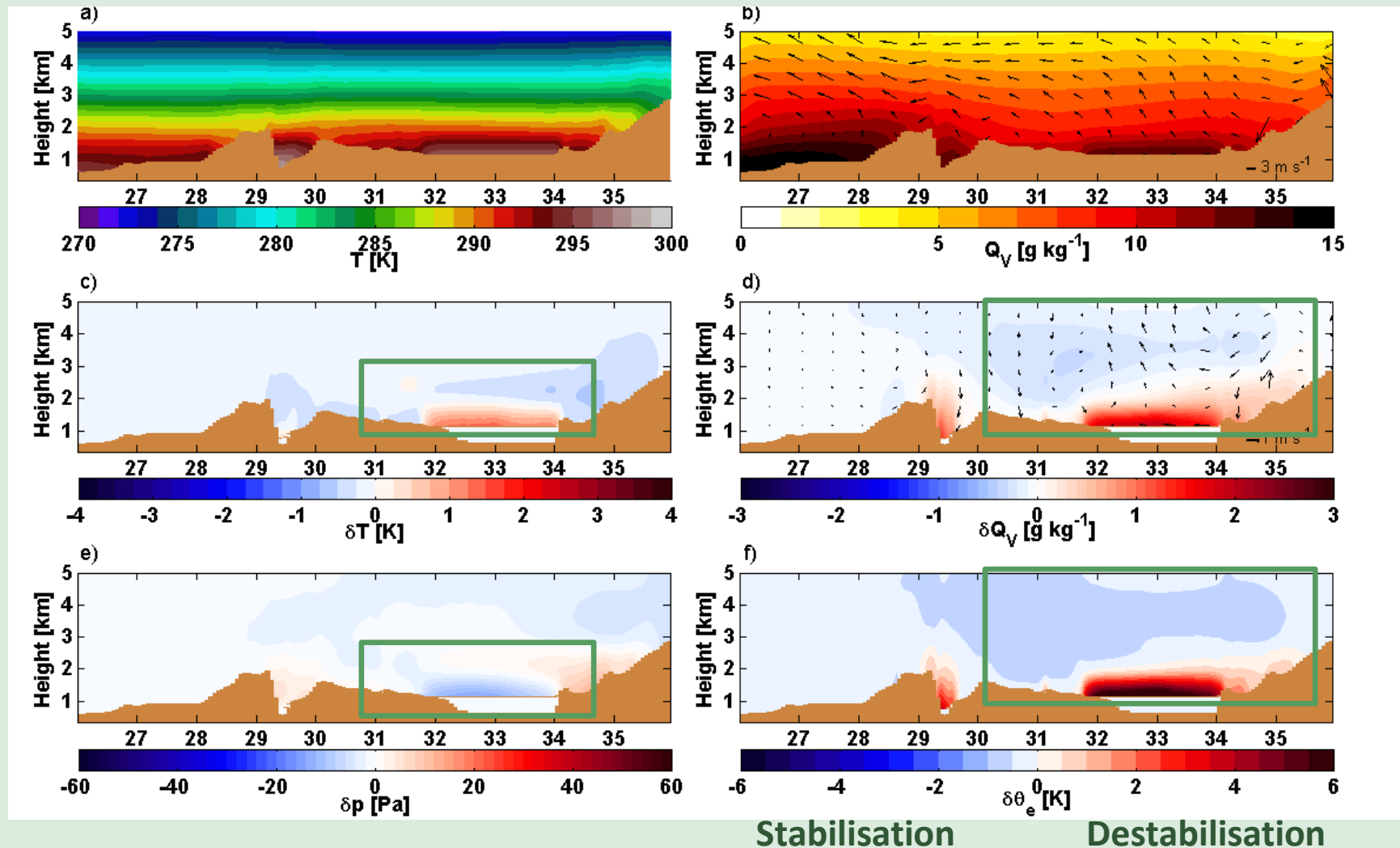




Dynamical response: night-time

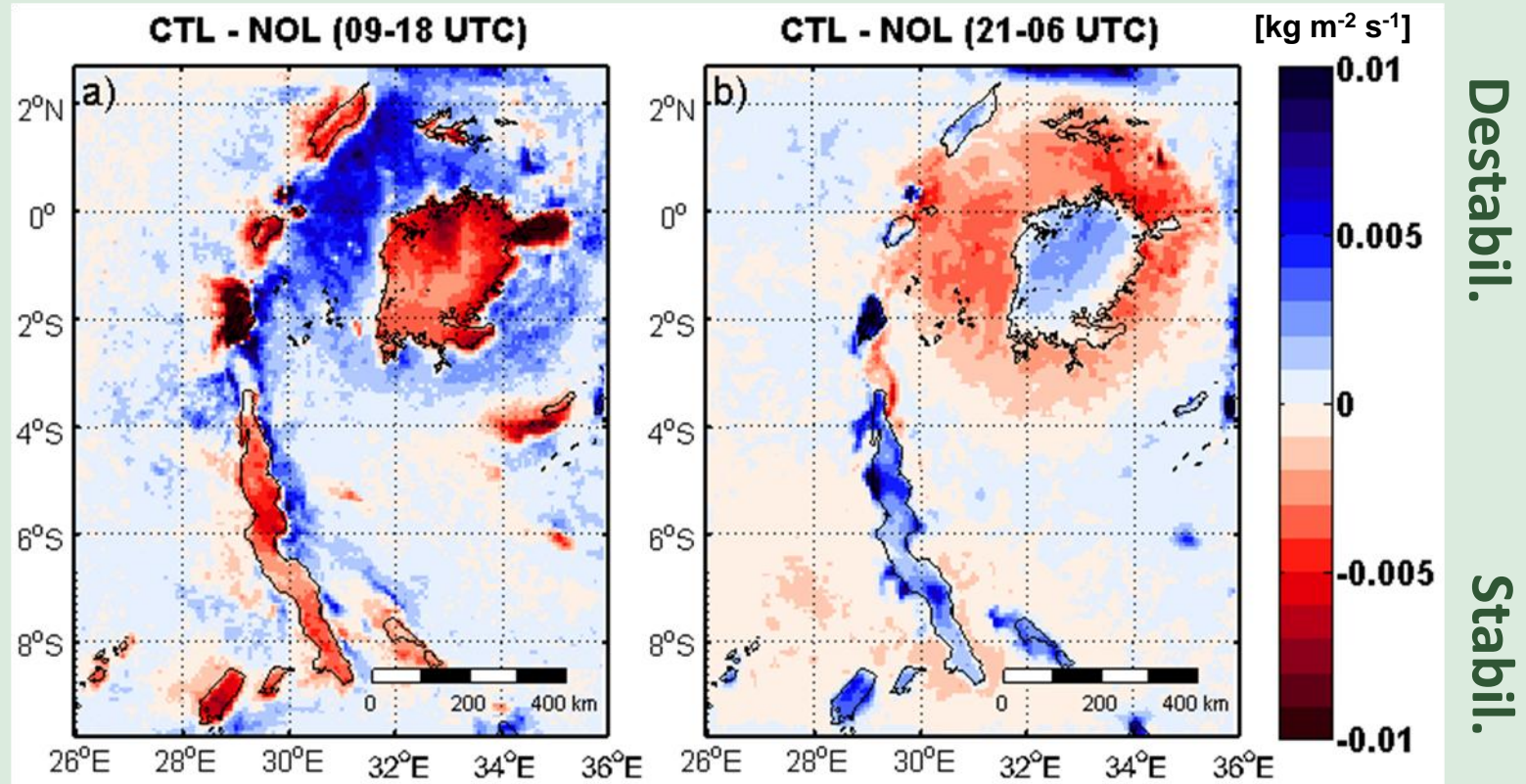
CTL

CTL - NOL





Change in convective mass flux density at cloud base height



Thank you for your attention



Thiery, W., Davin, E.L., Panitz, H.-J., Demuzere, M., Lhermitte, S., and van Lipzig, N.P.M., 2015: The impact of the African Great Lakes on the regional climate, J. Climate, doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-14-00565.1.

Acknowledgements: FWO, BELSPO

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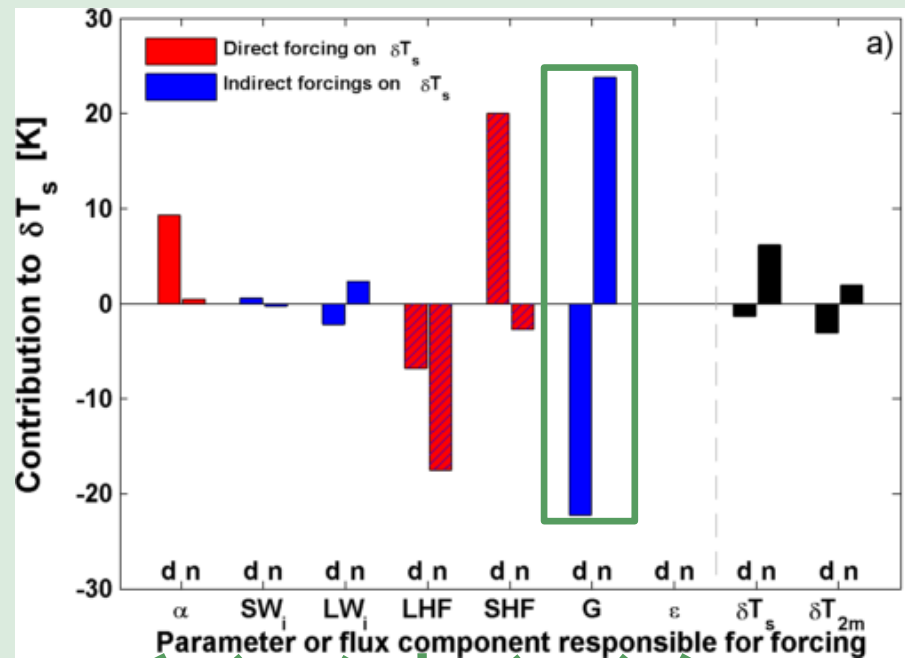
Conclusions

- CCLM² 0.0625° simulation fairly reproduces the AGL climate and ...
- ... even outperforms a state-of-the art reanalysis and RCM simulation.
- AGL exert profound influence on near-surface temperature and precipitation...
- ... through its impact on the SEB and mesoscale circulation



SEB decomposition: day-night contrast

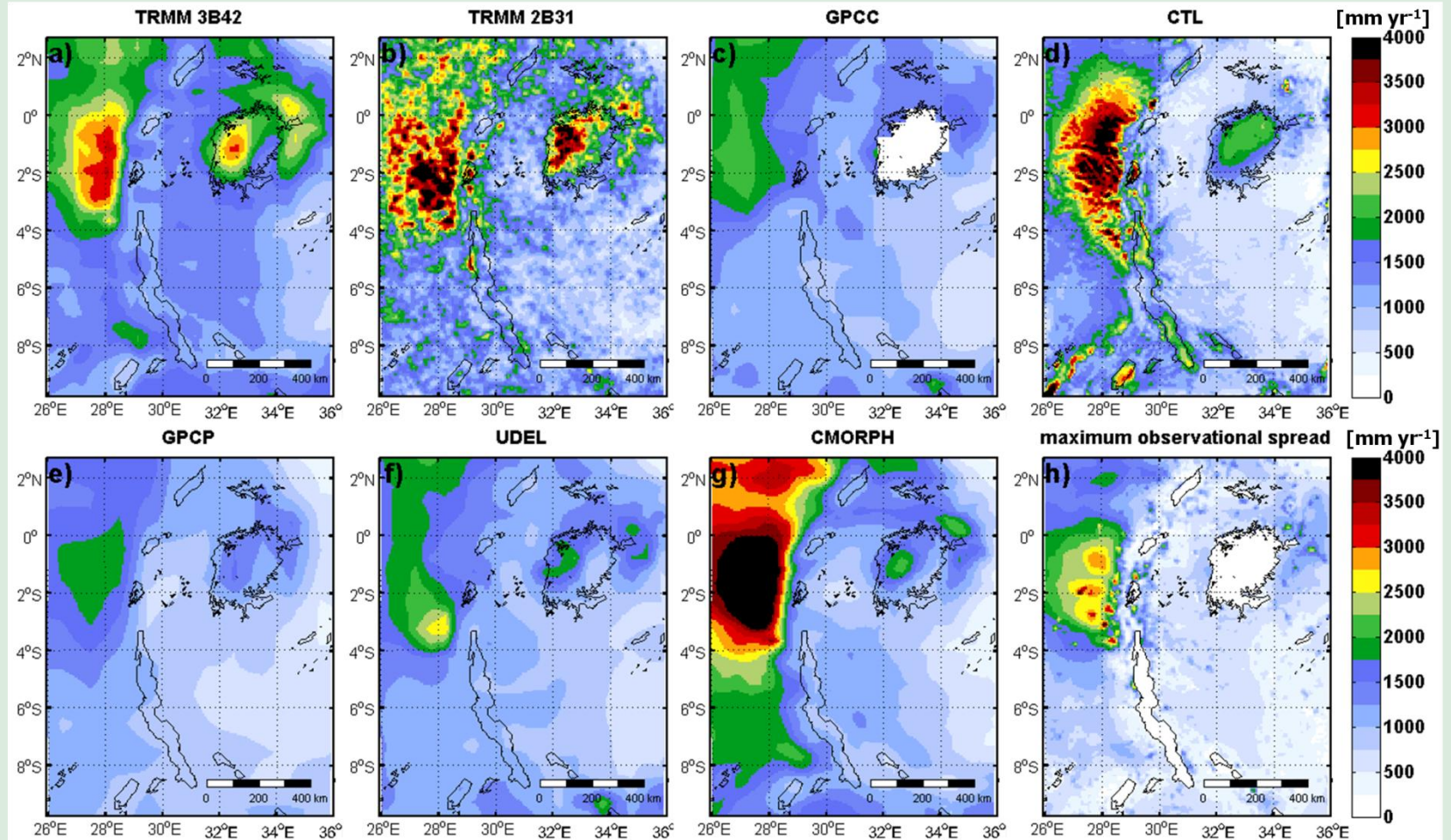
Lake pixels



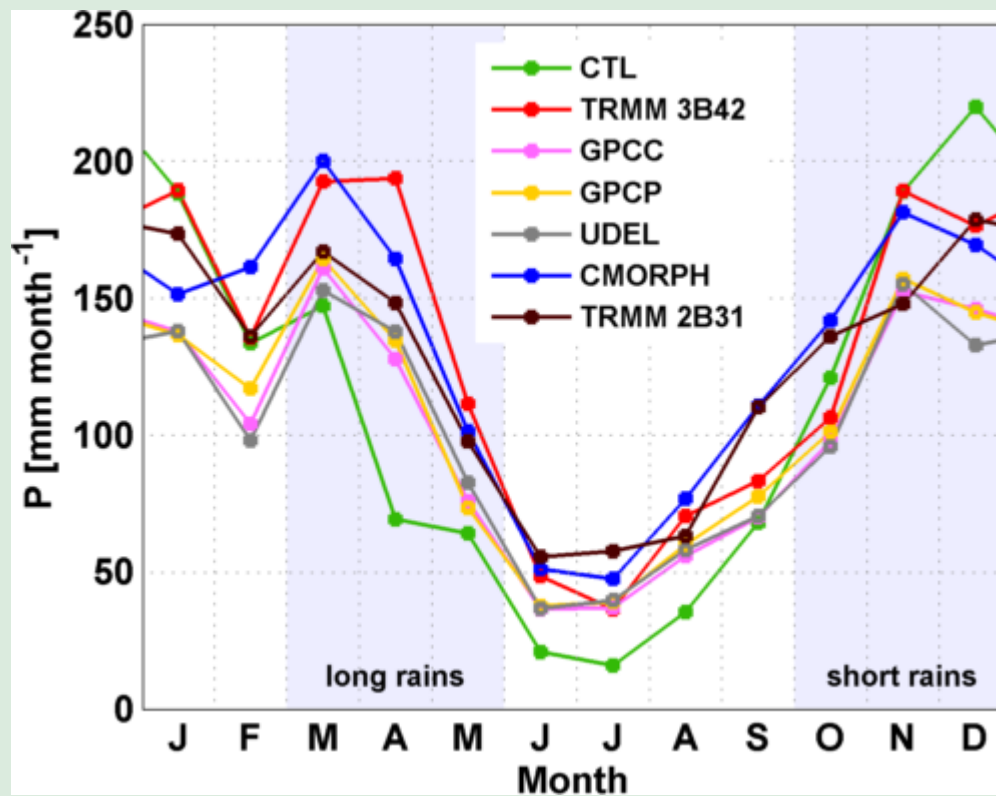
$$\delta T_s = \frac{1}{4\epsilon\sigma T_s^3} (-SW_{in}\delta\alpha + (1-\alpha)\delta SW_{in} + \delta LW_{in} - \delta LHF + \delta SHF - \delta G - \sigma T_s^4 \delta\epsilon)$$

(Akkermans et al., 2014)

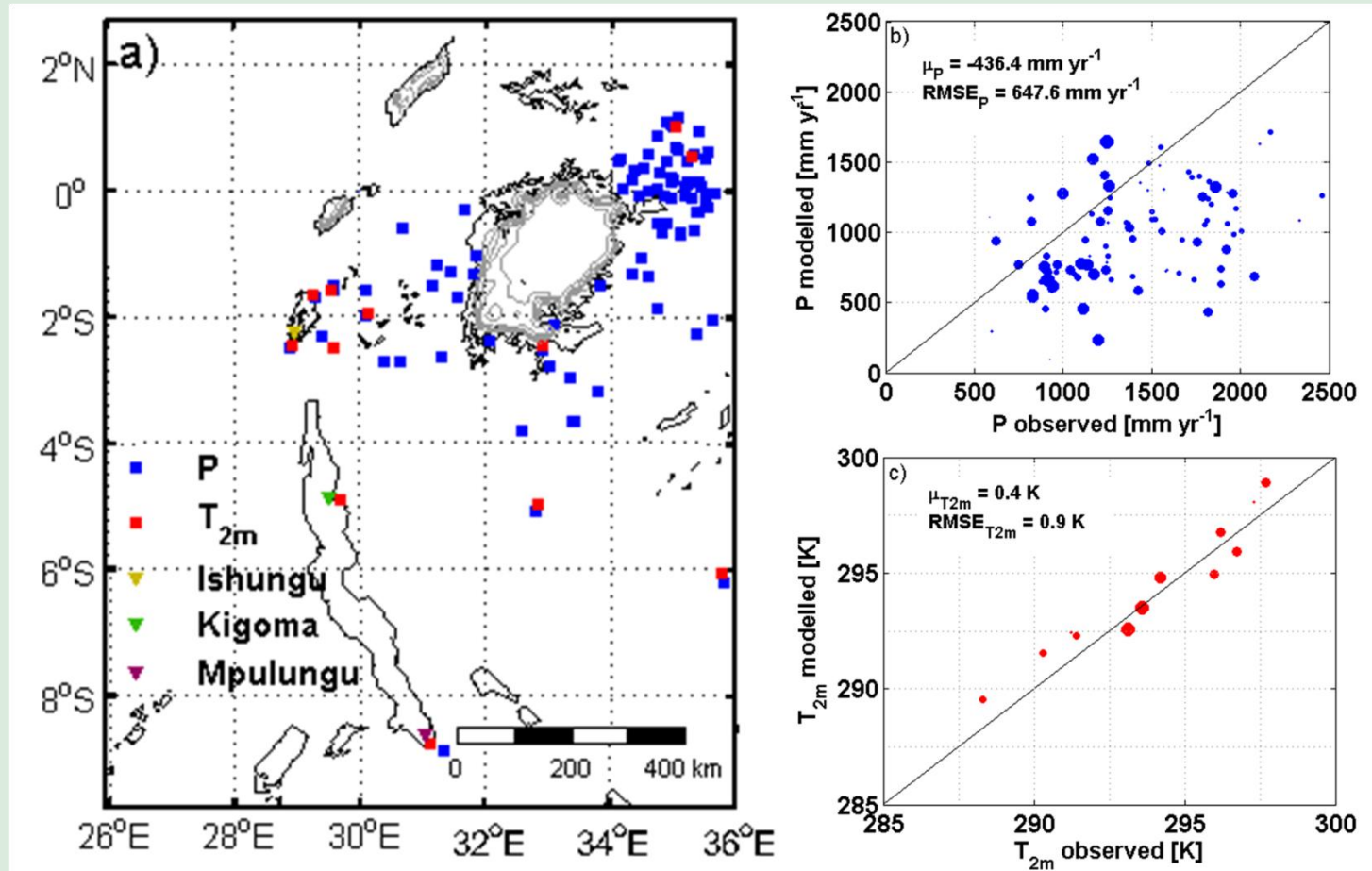
Evaluation: precipitation



Evaluation: precipitation



Evaluation: precipitation



CTL

ERA-Interim

CORDEX

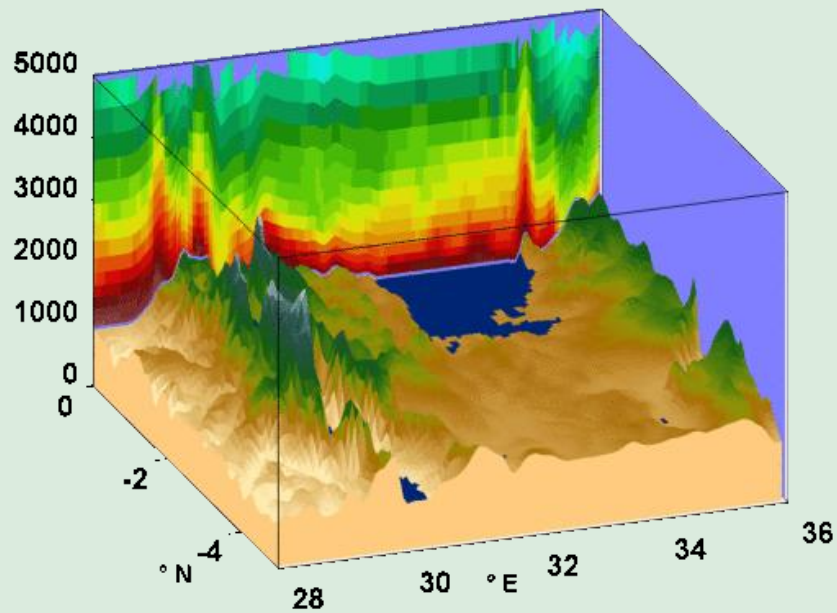
Physical quantity [Units]	COSMO-CLM ²		ERA-Interim		CORDEX	
	bias	RMSE	bias	RMSE	bias	RMSE
TRMM 3B42 Precipitation [mm yr ⁻¹]	-261	683	612	881	-717	838
GPCC Precipitation [mm yr ⁻¹]	68	631	941	1160	-389	508
GPCP Precipitation [mm yr ⁻¹]	30	554	903	1069	-427	519
UDEL Precipitation [mm yr ⁻¹]	84	604	957	1167	-373	478
CMORPH Precipitation [mm yr ⁻¹]	-330	712	739	907	-771	973
TRMM 2B31 Precipitation [mm yr ⁻¹]	-273	678	599	873	-730	927
ensemble Precipitation* [mm yr ⁻¹]	-116	554	757	932	-573	669
GEWEX-SRB SW _{net} [W m ⁻²]	-12	22	39	42	-26	33
GEWEX-SRB LW _{net} [W m ⁻²]	-5	8	-21	24	1	7
LandFlux-EVAL LHF [W m ⁻²]	-22	34	32	35	-27	31
Fluxnet-MTE SHF [W m ⁻²]	10	22	-2	15	6	23
ISCCP CCF [%]	4	7	-1	6	3	6
ARC-Lake LSWT Victoria [K]	0.40	0.53	-4.16**	4.52**	-2.70	2.81
ARC-Lake LSWT Tanganyika [K]	1.09	1.16	-7.58**	7.82**	-3.07	3.35
ARC-Lake LSWT Albert [K]	0.90	0.94	/	/	-5.90	5.94
ARC-Lake LSWT Kivu [K]	1.80	1.83	/	/	-4.19	4.19

* Average of the 6 gridded precipitation products.

** Given the coarse resolution of this product and associated limited number of lake pixels, nearest neighbour interpolation was used in this case instead of bilinear interpolation.



Added value of our simulations



“CTL”





AGL impact on the diurnal cycle

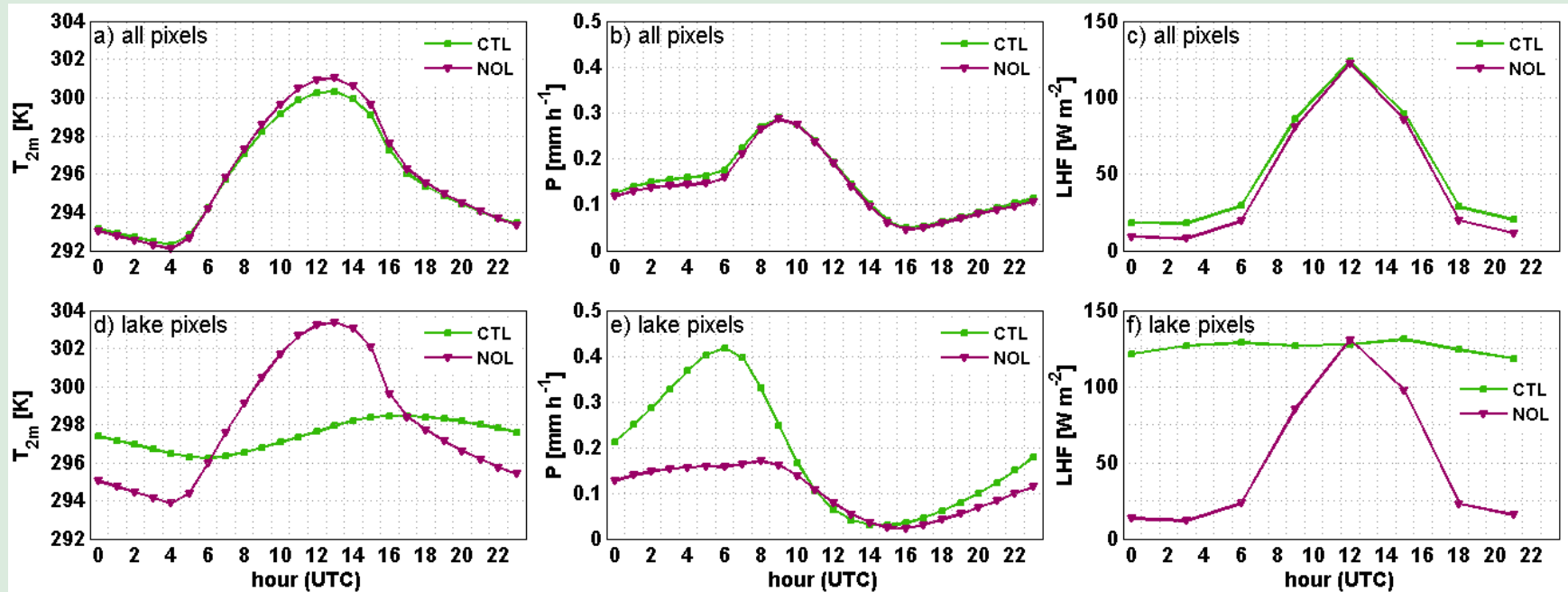
T_{2m}

precipitation

LHF

All pixels

Lake pixels





SEB decomposition

$$\epsilon \sigma T_s^4 = (1 - \alpha) SW_{in} + LW_{in} - LHF - SHF - G$$

$$\delta T_s = \frac{1}{4\epsilon \sigma T_s^3} (-SW_{in} \delta \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \delta SW_{in} + \delta LW_{in} - \delta LHF + \delta SHF - \delta G - \sigma T_s^4 \delta \epsilon)$$

(Akkermans, Thiery & van Lipzig, JC 2014)

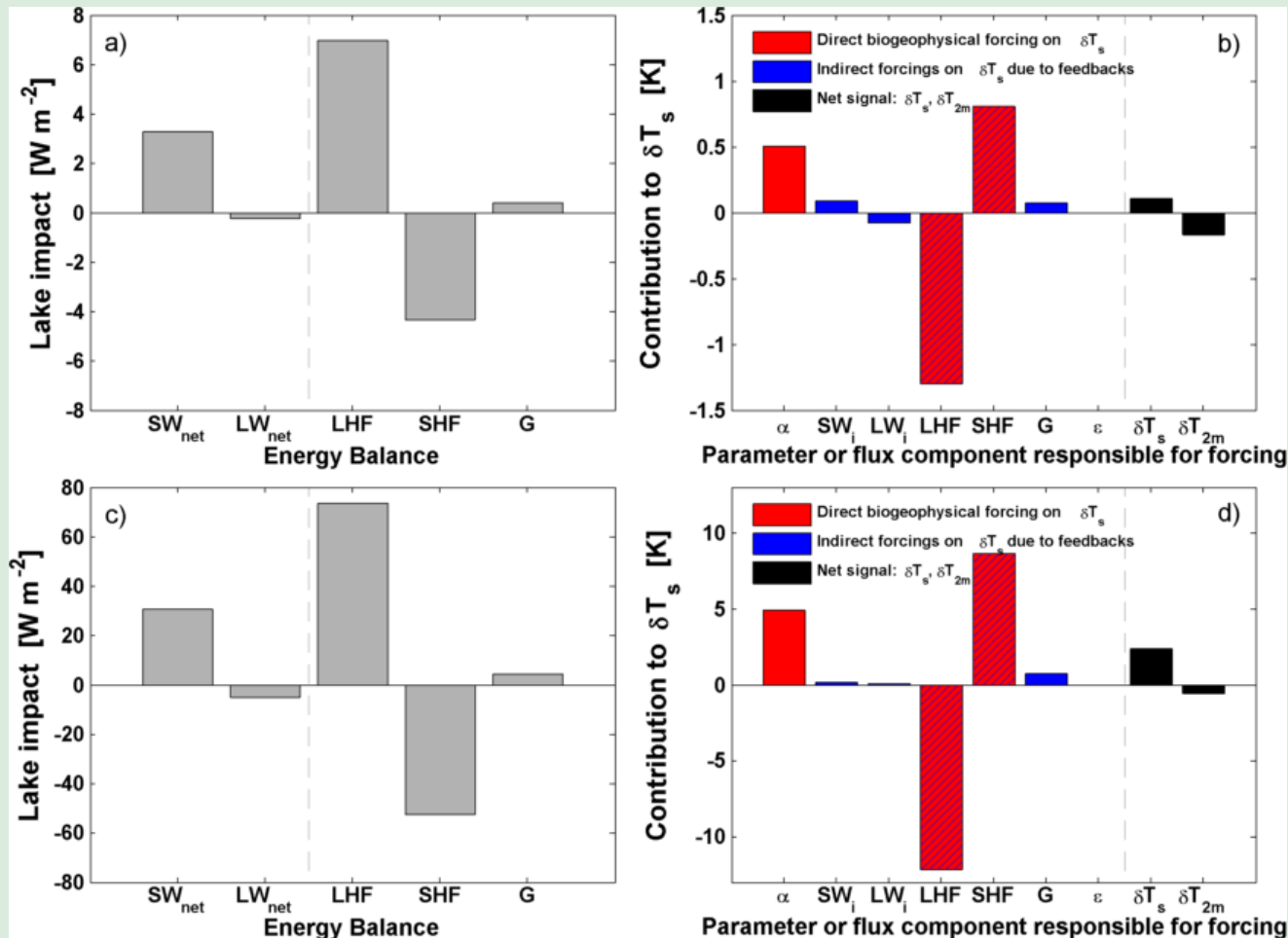


SEB decomposition

$$\delta T_s = \frac{1}{4\epsilon\sigma T_s^3} (-SW_{in}\delta\alpha + (1-\alpha)\delta SW_{in} + \delta LW_{in} - \delta LHF + \delta SHF - \delta G - \sigma T_s^4\delta\epsilon)$$

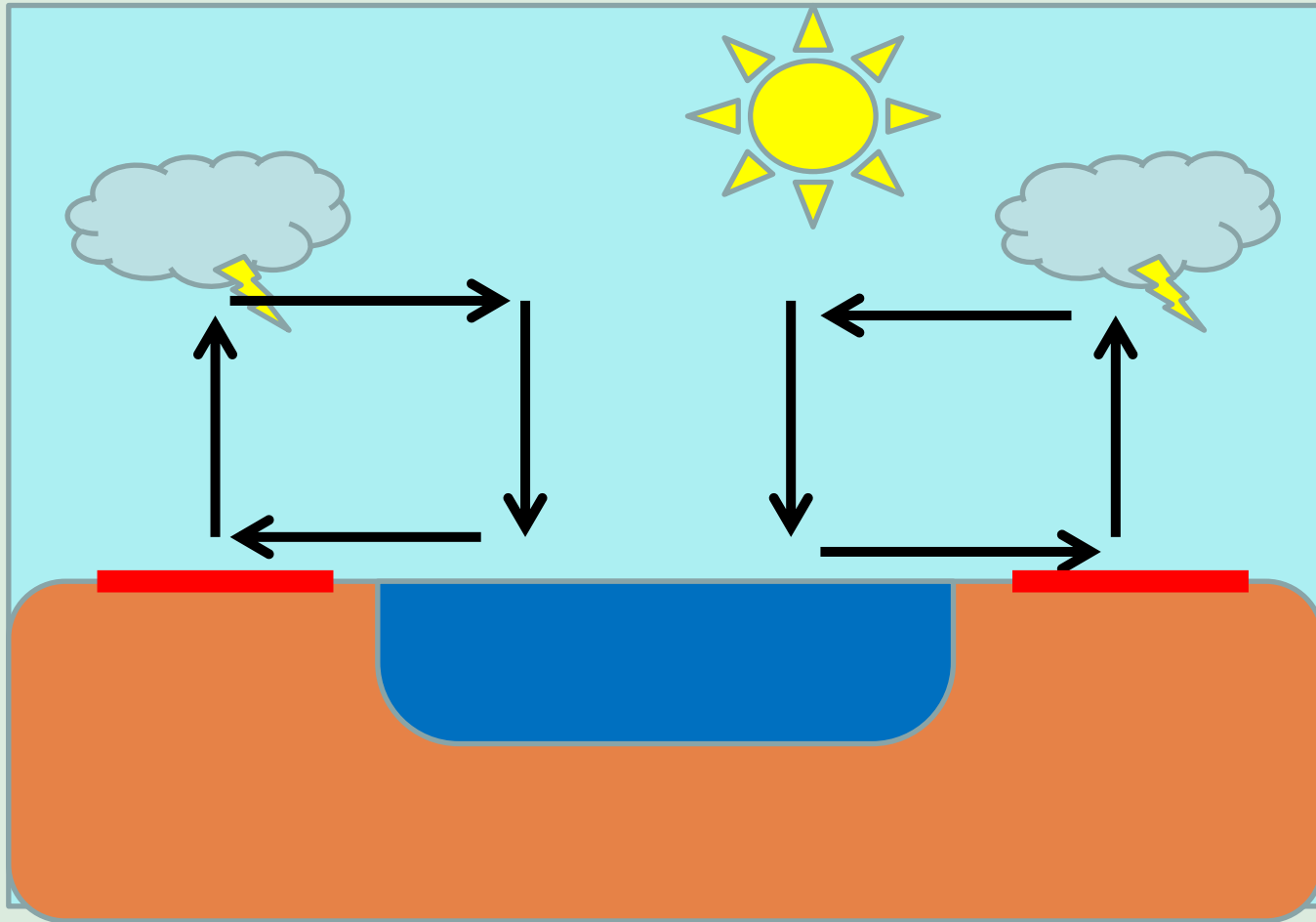
All pixels

Lake pixels





Lake breeze





Land breeze

